UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Logistics Operations School
Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools
PSC Box 20041
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LOC 1514

STUDENT OUTLINE

CLASS VII ROTATION PROGRAMS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Terminal Learning Objective: Given a unit's T/O&E and the references, supervise maintenance related programs, to ensure proper execution of maintenance programs and maintain equipment readiness per the references. (0402.03.01)

2. Enabling Learning Objective: Given the references, a requirement to manage a unit's maintenance related programs, supervise the management of maintenance related programs, per the references, identify the: (0402.03.01c)

a. Purpose of class VII rotation program
b. Different class VII rotation programs
c. Responsibilities associated with the class VII rotation programs

OUTLINE

1. Purpose. To provide guidance for the Marine Corps Class VII Stock Rotation Program in order to enhance readiness, prolong service life, and to achieve full use of assets prior to disposal. It will help commanders facilitate the rotation of selected principle end items and preserve the strategic capability of the prepositioning programs.

2. Background

a. Marine Corps equipment is divided into three general categories as shown below:

(1) Equipment in using units, such as the operating forces and supporting establishments (bases, post, stations, EEAP, etc.).

(2) In stores Depot Maintenance Float Allowance (DMFA), when available, is a pool of assets used to exchange serviceable for unserviceable equipment. DMFA and War Reserve Material (WRM) assets, under normal peacetime operation, can be used for stock rotation programs/projects.

(3) Forward-deployed equipment propositioned on Maritime Propositioning Ships (MPS) and Norway Air Landed Marine Expeditionary Brigade Program (NALMEB).

b. Equipment in using units, such as operational FMF units, that receive the most usage should be rotated with available equipment which receives considerably less usage; i.e., administrative storage/deadlines, prepositioned stocks, ect. Prepositioned equipment is periodically used for short periods in exercises, but is used less than the equipment in using units. Various programs such as the Replacement & Evacuation (R&E), Service Life Extension (SLEP), Mid-life Rebuild, and Weapons Exchange for major training commands, are currently used to execute limited stock rotation programs throughout the Marine Corps inventory. Stock rotation programs will be used by all Marine Corps activities to achieve Marine Corps objectives.

(1) The R&E Program - This will be the primary method for stock rotation. All equipment eligible for stock rotation will be included in the R&E program. This program identifies specific criteria for which the weapon system can be nominated for rotation; i.e., miles in use, hours in operation, rounds fired, days in administrative deadline. Criteria will be reviewed and updated as necessary to effect the operational capability of the weapon system and to hold down cost of the using units. When it is determined that a weapon system should be rotated under one of the stock rotation programs listed below, it will not be nominated under the R&E for the period of time it is being rotated under that applicable “special” stock rotation program. Once the special rotation program has been completed, the applicable weapon system will fall back under the R&E Program for normal rotation.

(2) The Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) - This program is used when it is necessary to extend the life of a weapon system beyond its original life expectancy. This can be as a result of the Marine Corps making a decision to delay the acquisition of a weapon system or not to procure a replacement.

(3) The Mid-life Rebuild Program - This program is used

to hold down the maintenance cost of the using units by bringing I the weapon system at the middle of its life expectancy and to help preserve the weapon system until disposal.

Note

Although not specifically mentioned in MCO 4400.194, the Inspect and Repair Only As Necessary (IROAN) program is considered at part of the Mid-life Rebuild program – In 1985 the Commandant of the Marine Corps assumed responsibility of developing IROAN standards for equipment to be placed in service. IROAN "standards" contain visual external inspections, test, and analysis of maintenance actions required of the end item/assembly/subassembly to determine the extent of the repair operations necessary to bring the equipment to a serviceable condition. These conditions are set in order to repair (and save funding) only those items that meet the standard.

(4) The Product Improvement Program (PIP) - This program is used when it is necessary to modify or upgrade a weapons system form, fit and/or function.

(5) The Weapon Exchange Program - This program exchanges arms (rifles, machine guns, mortars, etc.) with various schools to insure adequate quantities of serviceable arms are available to support training programs. This program reduces repair parts inventory held, extends the life of the weapon and reduces maintenance time for the unit.

3. Objectives

a. The goals of a centrally planned and coordinated stock rotation program are:

(1) To enhance OPERATIONAL FORCES readiness.

(2) To prolong the service life of Marine Corps equipment.

(3) To achieve full use of resources prior to the end of their useful service life.

Goals are achieved by rotating new or reconditioned equipment to replace worn equipment, and by spreading usage equally among all equipment. Stock rotation is achievable through a plan that incorporates the three general equipment categories in paragraph 2a.

b. This policy recognizes that stock rotation for certain types of equipment may be neither feasible, cost effective, nor possible. Examples are:

(1) Critical Low Density (CLD).

(2) Equipment that does not have sufficient WRM, DMFA, or other serviceable assets.

(3) Equipment that is not depot reparable.

(4) Equipment approaching the end of service life.

c. The key to an effective and credible rotation program is the availability of "rotatable assets" which in turn is dependent upon adequate funding. Effective stock rotation can be achieved, if the density of equipment is sufficient to fill both maintenance and supply pipelines and to provide a readiness incentive to commanders for exchange of their equipment. The stock rotation objective can be best met by efficient life cycle management, expanding the rotation of selected operational forces, MPS, and NALMEB assets and the inclusion of the supporting establishments (to include the EEAP) as active equal participants.

4. Requirements. The success of a stock rotation program is predicated upon adequate funding. Funding must be available to support Master Work Schedule requirements, Supply Support/Care-in-Stores Program, and increased cost associated with additional Transportation of Things (TOT), and manpower requirements.

5. Responsibilities

a. HQMC. HQMC promulgates policy and provides adequate funding for the stock rotation program.

b. Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (COMMARCORSYSCOM).

(1) Is responsible for acquisition of weapons systems and equipment.

(2) In coordination with COMMARCORLOGBASES establish criteria used to determine which weapon system can be nominated for the stock rotation programs.

(3) Update criteria for rotation programs when necessary to include SLEP, Midlife Rebuild, and PIP.

c. Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG, MCCDC).

(1) Responsible for the allocation of weapon systems and equipment.

(2) Actively participates in the process to identify and exchange assets for the EEAP.

d. Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Bases (COMMARCORLOGBASES).

(1) Responsible for rotation planning, execution, and for ensuring the rotation achieves uniform use of assets to the maximum extent possible to include the MPS, and NALMEB assets.

(2) Responsible for providing the technical direction for issue, receipt and storage, selection criteria, and repair of assets.

(3) Responsible for the coordination, execution, and control of the different rotation programs.

e. Operating Forces and Supporting Establishment Commanders.

(1) Actively participate in the process to identify and exchange assets.

(2) Ensure horizontal aging of force held assets to include Combat Ready Storage Programs (CRSP) and other local administrative storage/preservation programs. Horizontal aging is a must to ensure all units benefit equally. Provide a central point of contact for each Marine Expeditionary Force and Marine Corps Base.

6. Action

a. HQMC

(1) Fund Master Work Schedule and stock rotation requirements.

(2) Fund Supply Support Program requirements, and Transportation of Things (TOT) in support of equipment rotation program.

(3) Grant exceptions/waivers to the stock rotation program when appropriate.

b. COMMARCORLOGBASES

(1) Develop and publish in coordination with COMMARCORSYSCOM current selection criteria for principal end items at least annually to accommodate the objectives of this rotation program.

(2) Provide technical direction on matters pertaining to maintenance and logistics management for stock rotation programs.

(3) Identify weapon systems with sufficient density for rotation.

(4) Maintain a stock rotation program coordinator who serves as the focal point to facilitate planning and execution across internal organizational lines as well as external agencies (TRANSCOM/NORWAY, etc.)

(5) Develop, coordinate, determine, track and execute equipment maintenance requirements for repair of equipment.

(6) Identify and coordinate movement of equipment which meets the stock rotation criteria.

(7) Publish an annual schedule of equipment and dates when equipment will be rotated.

(8) Responsible for requesting exemptions/waivers to the stock rotation programs from Headquarters Marine Corps (LP).

c. Operating Forces, Reserves, and Supporting Establishment Commands

(1) Execute rotation of equipment per direction of COMMARCORLOGBASES.

(2) Evaluate/nominate any equipment in local administrative storage/preservation programs for rotation.

(3) Equipment evaluated/nominated for rotation must be in sufficient quantities to keep the pipeline full.

(4) Establish a Stock Rotation Coordinator to serve as the focal point to facilitate planning and execution.

REFERENCE:

MCO 4400.194